



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Bocas del Toro—History of yellow fever case previously reported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports, August 16, as follows:
I have the honor to make the following report of the case of yellow fever reported by cable August 15, 1905.

The patient, an American, came here about seven months ago. He was taken sick Saturday night, August 12, 1905, and called at my office Sunday about 9 a. m. for treatment. He worked all day Saturday, for I saw him at the machine shops Saturday afternoon when they stopped work. He has had his rooms screened for some time, and I told him to go home at once and be sure that his room was kept closed and that I would call and see him in the afternoon. When he called in the morning his temperature was $101\frac{1}{2}$, pulse 102; at 6 p. m., temperature 103, pulse 108; headache, backache, and a general soreness of the muscles.

Monday, August 14, 1905, I asked Doctor Jumel to see the case, and he agreed with me that it was decidedly suspicious. I made examinations of the urine, but no albumen appeared until the morning of the 15th.

As the case is in my private practice I have the house thoroughly screened.

This is the first case that has appeared in this port.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Smallpox at Valparaiso, and smallpox, plague, and typhus fever at Antofagasta, Chile.

Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, August 2, as follows:
Bills of health from Valparaiso, Chile, state that during the two weeks ended July 21 there were 3,000 cases of smallpox with 800 deaths from this disease in Valparaiso. Bills of health from Antofagasta report 116 cases of smallpox with 20 deaths; 3 cases of plague with 1 death; several cases of typhus fever with 1 death. (July 25.)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Reports from Manila—Plague and smallpox—No further cases of plague in Cebu—Plague situation in the Orient—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, July 14, 20, and 28, as follows:

During the week ended July 8, 1905, the following quarantinable diseases were reported for the city of Manila: Smallpox, 1 case, no deaths; plague, 3 cases, 2 deaths.

Plague.—There have been no further cases of plague reported from Cebu. The municipal authorities of that port appropriated a sufficient amount of money to thoroughly disinfect and cleanse the area in which the former cases of plague had occurred. Whether the subsidence of the disease is due to the measures adopted or to natural causes is of course not known.